THE WEEKLY PREE PRESS. THE BUILINGTON WHEKLY FREE PRESS IS PUP lished every Friday morning, and contains the latest news; reports of Boston markets and Cambridge Cattle Market; full State, County and local intelligence; well selected Miscellany, &c., &c. No care and outlay will be spared to make it a reliable, interesting and valuable family journal. The circulation of the Pass Pass exceeds that of any paper in the region, and it is, therefore, an

We desire to give additional attention to the fecol news of the various towns in this and adjoining Countier, in which our Weekly has a numerous circulation, and shall esteem it a favor if our friend will forward us any items of interest. TERMS OF THE WESELY FARE PRESS-per year \$2

uprivalled medium for advertisers.

in advance, and if not strictly in advance, \$2.50. Honor to Vt. Soldiers, Gen. Stanuard for

Congress. It is a natural and honorable feeling which State to reward with civil honors the men who fought through the war, and won for us the victory which assured to the people their civil rights, that of choosing their representatives and rulers included.

From such generous impulse the men of Rhode Is and with one accord, have nominated for Governor the gallant Burnside, and the Union men of Pennsylvania have placed at the head of their ticket, the name of a brave soldier and good general. Gen. Geary. The same induced the Republicans of Massachusetts to send Gen. Banks to Congress: of New Hampshire to choose Marston; those of New York to elect Barlow and Martindale; and so on through a list which might be made to include every State but one. Everywhere but in VERMONT, the successful soldiers have been the most successful candidates for political positions. Vermont alone has had no civil honors, to speak of, for her heroes. Half a dozen elected town representatives, (not as many however, as would be the proper numerical share of a class constiwith a paltry reportership, make up the sum of all Vermont has done as yet, in this way, for her soldiers. Why is this? Her soldiers have added fresh lustre to the fame of our Green Mountain State. Do our people not know this? They have made the name of Vermont a synonym for trustworthiness and bravery, in an army representing the flower of the Country. Are our citizens not quare of this? They made sacrifices and endured toils and suffering and braved death, as cheerfully as they did successfully; have we forgotten it all? Are our people indifferent and ungrateful? We do not believe

wire pullers who commonly allot our offices as Representative from that town to the and run our nominating Conventions, and General Assembly in the year 1833. He SPEECH OF HON, J. S. MORRILL, OF VI., who staid at home to look after such neces- was representative again in the years 1836, sary matters while the soldiers went to the | 7, 8, and in 1847. War, began early to fear that their occupastate of things has fasted long enough?

formed does not desire one. We have in the his substantial merit, and value as a legisla- disasters, they will see that they have always occurred in time of the greatest inflation of the district a gallant soldier, who may be consid- tor were well known and appreciated. ered if any one can, the representative soling him to represent us in the National Legis- freedom the national unity; a man of strong 000; of legal tenders and fractional notes \$4. of the Third District and our brethren of the soldiers; always ready to maintain by

The Prohibitory Law Sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision of the Supreme Court at sachusetts Liquor cases, was one of very

The case was carried to Washington by the State; it is a loss to somety. But we have only to know that it is God's doings, the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It was argued by no less able and acute a lawyer than Caleb Cushing, and "be still." His precepts and example are left to us. Happy will it be if we shall so profit by them that we shall be ready, as and he undoubtedly made the most possible be was ready, for the final summons."

the State; it is a loss to somety. But we take this power conferred upon him, no one expects that he will at ones, if at all, fund any considerable quantity of the legal-tender notes. Why? Because in order to facilitate the greater transactions of the question whether a license under the internal revenue laws gave the decision given by the United States Supreme Court, involving the question whether a license under the internal revenue laws gave the decision given by the United States Supreme Court, involving the question whether a license under the internal revenue laws gave the decision given by the United States Supreme Court, involving the question whether a license under the internal revenue laws gave the defendent a right to sell liquor in violation of the State law, will carry dismay to a vast number of and he undoubtedly made the most possible he was ready, for the final summons." of his case. His argument in substance was that the United States license carries with it the right to traffic in liquor, any State law to the contary notwithstanding ; and that to permit State legislation to practically an Richardson of Boston, who is one of the nul the license was destructive to the general effect of the Internal Revenue Act, of fatal tendency against the integrity of the National debt, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, which provides that all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform of only a permission, as just decided by the throughout the United States.

Attorney General Reed of Massachusetts for the State, maintained on the other hand, that Congress has never undertaken to authorize the sale of liquor, in violation of in Washington on Monday. the State Statue; that the States have the exclusive power of regulating their internal polity; that the Federal Government cannot shaken. Our rulers are chosen here—not at Washington." the State Statue; that the States have the constitutionally legalize any occupation declared unlawful by State legislation; that if the s. le of liquor may be declared no the very persistent abuse of the democratic crime, the keeping of houses of prostitution papers. The N Y. World makes him the may likewise be made legal; and if these subject of a leader every day or two, beratthings may be done, there is no statute, ing him up hill and down.

whether civil or eriminal, of any Stat which may not be abrogated by the National

The Court of highest appeal, as it was the floodgates of a comparatively unrestrained sale of alcohol, and has settled the validity of State prohibitory legislation, not only for Massachusetts but for Vermont and every other State. We congratulate the friends of Temperance on the result.

The Death of Senator Foot.

The telegraph brings us the mournful news of the death of Han. Sonowon Foot, United States Senator from Vermont, at Washington, this morning at 8 o'clock. Though we have known for some time that Mr. Foot's illness was of a very dangerous sort, and vesterday were advised of the probable near approach of his end, yet the certainty of that sorrowful event comes upon us with most painful weight. We have has led the people of almost every loyal known Mr. Foot personally for more than thirty-eight years. During all that time his worthy character as a man, and his ability, his integrity, his patriotism, his usefulness State of his birth, and of the Nation during familiar to us, as they have been also known and appreciated by many thousands of the active men of the present generation; many of whom, however, could not know, in addition, as we did, and as we now sadly re alize, his genial qualities and worth as a

Hardly four months has passed since Vermont was called to mourn the loss of one of her great men in the United States Senate, Hon. Jacob Collamer, and now, so soon, has his estimable and valuable compeer, Mr. Foot, been taken from the scenes of all earthly labors. The loss to the Nation is very great : the loss to the State is heavy indeed. Judge Collager died at home, during the recess of Congress, Mr. Foor died at Washington, where his active tuting so large a part of our population). life had been spent for most of the past twenty years, in the midst of the trying labors and responsibilities of the session. The intense anxiety which was ever present with him during his confinement, at the peculiar and unexpected aspect of our publie affairs, particularly in the action of President Johnson-so different from what he had hoped and striven for, so fraught as he thought, with trouble for the future,-preyed constantly on his vital energies, and doubtless hastened the fatal termination of his disease.

Senator Foot was born in Cornwall, Vt., in the year 1802-was graduated with honor it. Why then, again, we ask, is it that at Middlebury College in 1826. During the Vermont alone has had no civil rewards and year 1827 be officiated as Tutor of the Freshhonors to give to her soldiers? Is it that man class in the University of Vermont, there are none of them fit for the responsibi- and was then a member of our own ties and labors of civil office? No one will as- household. Subsequently he entered upon the study of law, and was in practice for We can find but one explanation. The some years in Rutland. He was first elected

tion might be gone, if they allowed honorable distinction in the Army to become a
passport to distinction at home. Long bewhich that body ever had. He was elected fore the war closed they laid their heads together and decided that if they could prevent it, none of "these officers" should have elected U. S. Senator in 1850, and occupied warn gentlemen that if this House shall take any office in the gift of the people. They that place from that time till his death, considered to have been hithert should have fair words and nothing clsc. being so thoroughly acceptable to the people policy, it will, in my opinion, be utterly impossible for the Secretary of the Tressury to main-This we believe to have been a deliberate of this State that his election as Senator for plan, and it has been successfully carried out the third time by the Legislature of 1862, and consequently the price of all the articles thus far. Do not the people think this lacked but six votes out of 213 in the House of The people of this Congressional district every vote was given for him. The instances of the finances of the country are not yet beyond peril. The time when we may being a unanimous one, and in the Senate will shortly have to select a new candidate for their representative in Congress. Mr. office, by successive popular elections for so Baxren, having had three elections, cannot long a period as was Mr. Foor-proof gives some pleasure, but to be safely delivered expect a fourth, and if we are correctly in- enough, in a community like Vermont, that

It would be an exaggeration to say that currency. Take the financial disaster of 1837 dier of Vermont,-a man of the people, in argument he showed the depth and enormous extent. In 1830, the currency of the breadth of view on great questions of consti-tutional law which were so conspicuous in Judge Collamer. He rarely indulged in speeches of much length, but the position in which he has been placed, and Judge Collamer. He rarely indulged in he has been in some of great responsibility speeches of much length; but his positions it had again increased to \$214,000,000 and then occurred, as gentlemen will remember, another modest, whole souled maimed and scarred with honorable wounds—a man of great exceptive ability; of sound and strong political principles, of stordy and incorruptible honesty. Our readers know already that we honesty be a presiding officer of the Senate—in honesty. Our readers know already that we honesty has a presiding officer of the Senate—in the man to great expectation of the senate in the ordinary normal condition of after a mount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after a mount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after a mount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after a mount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after are built in sections, so that they can be to seven or eight dellars per capita. The amount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings. We trust they will be transformed speedily into the hold James Stephens, the commander in the relations and well armed Government are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings. We trust they will be transformed speedily into the relations and well armed Government are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings. We trust they will be transformed speedily into the relations and well armed Government are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings. We trust they will be transformed speedily into the relations and well armed Government are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings.

The amount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after are built in sections, so that they can be castly cut up into small dwellings.

The amount of currency that this country requires in the ordinary normal condition of after are built in sections, so that modest, whole souled maimed and scarred comprehension, and they were maintained can allude to none other than the hero of which capacity he was called upon to act vears, Dr. Elder states that the average circu-Gettysburgh and Coal Harbor and Fort Har- more than any other person during his entire lation of bank currency did not vary more than rison-Brigadier and Brevet Major General senatorial career, he was unrivalled. He GEO. J. STANNARD. In our humble opinion, was constantly a member of important comand in that of many prominent citizens of the mittees, and eminently industrious andrehable State, the people of this district can do honor in all his congresstional duties. He was an

to themselves and the State in no better way honest man, of clean hands and pure record ; than by placing him in nomination and send- he was an earnest man, ardent in the cause of lature. Why should it not be done by un- sympathies; identified with Vermont; proud animous consent? What say our citizens of her; always ready to aid her sons and word and deed her best interests as a State. He will be greatly missed by the citizens of

Washington, where his connection with the care of the public buildings and of the affairs of the District of Columbia made him Washington, delivered yesterday in the Mas-better known than most of his associates, Where, indeed, in all the circles in which he high importance, involving nothing less moved will be not be missed? As he said than the validity of the prohibitory legisla- himself, in his tribute to the memory of Sention of every State which has passed a pro- ator Collamer : "The loss of such a man is The case was carried to Washington by the State; it is a loss to society. But we

> counsel for the liquor dealers in the Massachusetts cases, is to make an argument bein favor of making the U. S. license a protection for the sale of spirituous liquors, instead Supreme Court of the United States.

Connecticut Election occurs next Tues day. Gen, Hawley telegraphed his friends

generally anticipated it would, has sustained | tion as a sad breach of good taste. Their this view of the case; has refused to open applause of the President is thus explained by the London correspondent of the Boston

fact, when I remark that President Johnson's

veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and his con-

my hearing, a few nights since, offered a solemn hope in the House of Commons that the United States would never become a united people, is pleased with Mr. Johnson; and all the members f Parliament, who cheered when a list was upon the Secretary of the Treasury. privateers, are now to be found cheering with bosom of the English aristocracy. They regard him as a converted soil. When his inaugura-tion took place they feared an impetus would be given to democracy by the accession to wonderful influence of a man who appeared the incarnation of the popular principle; but this ap-prehension gradually died way, and has been succeeded by an affection which cannot be called disinterested, but which, from its very shness, is sincere. In the same proportion am asked with an anxious voice by some warm gret it the House undertakes to manage the fifriend of America, whether I think Mr. Johnson will desert the cause of emancipation? I do as a public man in the councils both of the | not like to be found in the company of the men who applauded Jefferson Davis and Capta a period of above thirty years, have all been I can afford to wait and see. At all events, we Europe may safely trust American cittzens the care of their own honor, which is so into mately concerned.

> GEN, GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY -T) e business of President making has begun in the West Two influential Union papers in Chicago, and one in Rochester, N. Y., have raised General Grant's name at the head of their editorial columns for President in 1865. and we copy below a somewhat significant article from the Galena, Ill., Gazette-an old neighbor and friend of the General's

> feel authorized in saying, that in the future, as the past, his position and his opinions on all the great questions which are convulsing the country, will be made known as far as they can be through his official acts. He will want no other platform to stand upon before the American people than that which he makes by suc official acts and by his military orders. They will be such as will show, when the time cor that the great masses of the loyal people of this country can repose implicit confidence in him.— We know all his hopes and sympathies are with the great and patriotic Union party of this country. In feeling and sentiment he is theroughly identified with the millions of loval peowho, in the long years of war, and car od, gave their heart, their blood and their treasure to their country. He has neither sympathy nor toleration for any party nor any set of men who were against the c rible time of trial and peril through which it has safely passed.

With no ambition but to serve the interests of his country, guided by the lottiest patriotism, looking to a regenerated nation, now resting upon the basis of universal liberty, all loyal and good men can now turn to him as their reliance and hope. If the good will of the nation demand it, there can be no doubt that he will, at the proper time, respond to the unanimous voice of his loyal countrymen, and permit them to rally under his banner, which will prove no less victorious in peace than it was in the storm

The Lean Bill.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the responsibility of reversing what may be of merchandise and all productions which enter into the cost of living will be increased.

great revulsion. twenty-six cents per capita, standing very uni-formly at about \$5.20.

Now, what is the amount of circulation, say-

ing nothing about the gold and silver coin, o which it is proven there is as much in the cou coded by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Pike that of State bank currency there is now \$60, 000,000; of national bank currency \$260,000 have compound interest notes amounting to \$174,000,000, making a total of \$944,000,000 amounting to thirty dollars per capita, Will any man undertake to say that this is not too sch for the business of the country? To require so much it would be necessary

quadrupled.

I should argue that we did not need as much currency now as we generally do; for the reason that more personal debts have been liquidated within the last four years than within any four years in the history of our country.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Treas

ury is a master of his special subject. I be-lieve it will be conceded here, and I may almost say throughout the world, that he is an able financier. No man ventures to impeach his in-tegrity. Now, if he should have this power every man to scoept United States bonds; and unless he can make the bonds better than any other obligations of the Government, including legal tenders, it will be impossible for him to make the exchange. Therefore there need not

pay them out again.

To show Mr. Speaker, that there is a redundant currency it is only necessary to look at the large amount of private deposits in our banks in addition. more profitable to hold than non-interest hear-ing legal tenders) as a part of their reserve in ing legal tenders) as a part of their reserve in order to redeem their own issues. They have, I believe, on deposit from four to five hundred million dollars belonging to the people. In addition to that the Government livel? has \$80,000,000 of currency on hand. If these sums were to be unlocked and go into circulation in any form, in whole or in part, as is likely to be the case if the project of the gentleman from Pennsylvania should succeed, that is to say, if we should leave the Secretary of the Treasury with simply the power he now has, the result will be that the currency will be practically increased to some extent. Otherwise the deposits would be

THE PRESIDENT ARROAD.—The British with an inflated currency, except in extraord; ter found on a rebei messenger from Canada Tory papers, highly applied Pres. Johnson's nary emergencies. It did occur at the time of the famine in Ireland, it did occur at the time. 22d of February speech as just the thing, of the Crimean war, but those were exception and zealously condemn Mr. Bancroft's ora-tion as a sad breach of good taste. Their dentition as a sad breach of good taste. Their gentlemen here and elsewhere—the manufacturers of the country, as well as all the rest of the country, have an interest in having this question settled, so that they can make their contracts at least for six months ahead.

If the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury can be steadily pursued we shall avoid fre changes in the money market, the bane of all servative policy generally are approved of with special fervor by the politicians and newspapers here who were prominent in their advocacy of the Southern Rebellion. Mr. Roebuck, who in business transactions, and every one will know er nations with whom we trade.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has charas he claims, it will confer exfravagant power upon the Socretary of the Treasury. Why, sir, he has now all the power so much dreaded by al unaumity at the mention of President were a demon, a minister of evil, no doubt he neon's name. He has been taken to the could exercise that power to the injury of the could exercise that power to the injury of the country. But does snybody believe that he would willingly, with malice aforethought bring about a commercial revulsion in this country, prostrate our business, bankrupt the Treasury, sink the credit of the Government, and destroy his own reputation? I must say that, in my judgement, these are idle fears and thy to be lodged in the brain of any man. I hope there is enough of good sense and pat-riotism in this House to sustain the bill. If we do, I cannot think we shall have any reason to regret it. I do fear we may have much for renances of the country. For one, I prefer the responsibility shall be with the executive de-

The Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Johnson's second veto was generally expected at Washington, and will probably not greatly surprise the country. It instated test there was a division on the subject nong the President's special friends and ivisers—the Seward men urging him to ign the bill as "a master streke of policy, while the Blair men, who are busy in stir ing on the contest between the Presider and Congress, for the benefit of the Dem eratic party, urged a veto. The Blairs, i seems, if the telegraphic announcement of the veto was correct, carried the day.

FATALITIES,-The body of a lad of 13, the only son of Perry Gillett of Waterbury, was found on Thursday of last week as the Argus describes it, " hanging by the neck to a rein splice, which was over a beam" in the shed where he had gone to tie up the cows. The body was taken down at once and the spinal column was found broken. Appearances indicated that the hanging was accidental.

On Friday of last week William Royce, of Warren, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree, in his sugar bush.

JUSTICE COURT .- Phillip Mahar, a boy o fifteen years, was brought before Justice Hollenbeck Tuesday charged with an igly assault and battery on Matthew Col-The latter, who is in the employ o Jed. P. Clark & Co., it seems interfered with young Mahar's chase of some doves, which have a home about Messrs. Clark & Co.'s storehouse on the Central dock. With the example of these birds of peace right before his eyes, Phillip dove at Collins in anything to secure advocates must be made public, hence but a dove-like spirit, extended the "olive- there is no harm in telling the sons of Ireland branch" in the shape of an ugly ash stick, wherever they may be, the historic truths which four feet long, and as large as a man's wrist, proclaim the bitter, burning wrongs of seven and therewith struck Collins a sovere blow centuries, or even, if conscientious scruples blood, was sufficient evidence of an aggravated assault, Mahar plend guilty and was fined \$20 and costs, the heaviest fine the

Harding was brought up for violation of the liquor law, and fined \$20 and costs, in all some \$20. Harding keeps a rumbole on the corner of Champlain and Cherry streets, and has been heavily fined before, recently,

\$5 and costs. A Williston man who allowed himself to indulge in a stree in our nition. Edward Moran for petty larceny of a pair of pants from Louis Diette, was also

SAUK OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS .- Capt. Sawver, A. O. M., advertises for sale the seven longW ards of the General Hospital. with the remainder of the outbuildings .need of dwellings, never so great as now, in

ter midnight, and the goods consequently all became subject to duty.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT.-The annual meeting of the Union School District, takes place at the High School, to-morrow evening at half past seven. A general attendance of those interested in the school is de-

THE DECISION ON THE LIQUOR LAW .- The convicted liquor sellers whose sentences have | America. been suspended during the pendency of this appeal. "The decision fully sustains the be the slightest apprehension that the legal tender notes will not be the last obligations to be funded. It may be that cocasionally he will receive in payment these legal-tender notes; but if he does, he will be very likely at once to not to two thousand of these cases, and if the sentences are rigidly as and the established religion." Think of Republication of the superior Court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. The gentleman boastfully asks "Would they not accept an Irish Republication as Republication of the sentences are rigidly as and if the sentences are rigidly as a superior court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. The gentleman boastfully asks "Would they not accept an Irish Republication of Republication of Republication of Republication of the sentences are rigidly as a superior court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. The gentleman boastfully asks "Would they not accept an Irish Republication of Republication of Republication of the superior court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. The gentleman boastfully asks "Would they not accept an Irish Republication of Republication of the superior court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. The gentleman boastfully asks "Would they not accept an Irish Republication of Republication of the superior court of Mass., Ing. to do with Fenianism. decision of the Superior Court of Mass., from one to two thousand of these cases, be the established religion." Think of Repuband if the sentences are rigidly enforced our lies having an established religion! Think of Houses of Correction will be found too the Catholic Clergy ever favoring a Republic small to accommodate the parties awaiting in Ireland or anywhere else. Let the gentlesentence, and the State Treasury will be man turn to Dr. Cahill's Works, page 161, and made plethorie with the fines paid. The he will find there the following : effect of the decision will undoubtedly be to intimidate many others who have not yet public benefit. The action of the Courts If we succeed, Fenianism will be all right, on the matter of sentences will now be looked for with much interest."

the currency will be practically increased to some extent. Otherwise the deposits would be most likely to be absorbed by being exchanged for United States bonds.

Mr. Speaker, let me say one word more.—
There has never been any country that could export grain, manufactures, or anything else, bane raid. His guilt is established by a let-

the early part of 1865. The letter is addressed to J. P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, and although not signed, has, it is said, been identified as the production of Mr. Clay, who wrote from St. Catherines, C. W. After some general remarks about Young, the St. Albans raider, and the necessity of his doings being endorsed by the Confederate government to prevent his extradition, Mr. Clay says :

"Finally, disappointed in his original purpose, and in all the subsequent enterprises projected, he proposed to return to the Confederate States via Halifax, first passing through the New England States and burning some towns and robbing them of whether he could convert to bing them of whatever he could convert to the use of the Confederate Covernment. This I approved as justifiable retaliation. He attempted to burn the town of St. Albans, Vermont, and would have succeeded but for the failure of the chemical preparations with which fired in several places and must be destroyed he then robbed the banks of all the funds he could find, amounting to more than \$200,000 My instructions to him, oft repeated, were to rob ; but if, after firing a town, he could seize and carry off money, or treasury or bank notes, he had a right to do so, upon condition that they were delivered to the proper authorities of

Having published an Irishman's appeal nian movement, we allow a Fenian the orportunity to reply ; but cannot agree to open and happy; but we can see nothing in the Fenian business which promises any substantial good for Ireland. If it is not a stup adous swindle, it is a crary reckless, impossible scheme of revolution, with not a chance f success to a thousand of failure. So believing we advise the Irishmen to save their time and money for safer investments, and we must save our space for more profiable discussions.

The Fenlans,-A Reply to "Erin," MOSTPHEIR, Vr., March 24, 1886.

Eesers. Editors of the Free Press

I notice an article in your paper of March 15th, purporting to be written by one of the oldest Irishman in this place and giving advice to his "beloved countrymen," on a question that now absorbs their thoughts and hopes. His purpose is to say a word by way of dissuading from an attempt, on the part of Ireland, to dissever the connection between England and Ireland, as he is positive such attempts at present are hopeless. Let us see what evidence the vererable gentleman ad-

1st. He says "what can we hope for when not only the causes of our grievances are made public, but to the mode of our redress we give niversal publicity." Has the gentleman ever heard of a Revolution or even a war, where the fact, impossible to have even a revolution, without joining issue upon some act which in orde millions abandon an altar which to Irishmen | quarters fitting up for the Record was ever hely, and accept "Mass Rocks" and | its present ones in Brattleboro. 'Mass Bushes'' throughout the land. Again, "every reader in England knows as

Centre himself." We grant that the above is true in part. That every reader in England knows that the Fenians intend to fight, and will fered as severely in the war as any place of fight, is evident from the fear and excitement its size in Vermont, in the loss of its young which has been already shown by England : but the place or time is unknown to any one save the Head Centre and Central Council. I would respectfully ask the gentleman if he thinks Enpland can tell or if he knows himself whather the Fenians intend to strike in Canada, Ireland. New Australia; or what portion of her majestys possession will suffer first ! It is acknowledged by some of the greatest Generals in America, that the Fenian Brotherhood makes Ireland one of the strongest, and Great Britain one of the weakest nations on earth; wherever British law exists Femanism is there. What if England has 149,000 of a Regular Army, it is impossible for her to-day to concentrate 100,000 of that army anywhere; 80,000 of her forces are in the Indias and if she decreases that garrison, some Fenian will be there, to remind the Sepoys how their brothers were shot from the mouths of British little ways towards supplying the crying pears that since the last Maynooth Grant, which was framed by Sir Robert Peel to buy up the leaders of the Irish people. England has not made so great a concession as she did when she suspended the hadens corpus, and passed an act eleven heavy trains on the Grand Trunk giving to eatholies half of the control of the rend, loaded with height which was being Queen's University in Ireland, Sir J. Grey has pushed across the line on the might of the already introduced a bill in Parliament abolish- two hundred pounds. They are Grade 17th inst., in anticipation of the close of ing the church establishment in Ireland. This is Durhams, eight years old, were worked the reciprocity treaty, were detained within the result of Fenianism. Napoleon says "It is last reason, and with another year's fatting six miles of the line, by the breaking down | well worthy of our attention that when destiny | might doubtless be made to weigh six thouof the engine on the forward train, till af. is driving a state of things towards an aim, sand. They were raised by Mr. Anson

Prople" newspaper, as he is evidently not City Hall. monget its readers.

Again, "No thoughtful man in or out of Parliament sees real ill to Ireland from the Boston Journal says the decision given by suspension of the Habeas Corpus." If the the United States Supreme Court, involving gentleman has forgotten, the world still remembers, the outery that was raised in Engternal revenue laws gave the defendent a land, when President Lincoln suspended the right to sell liquor in violation of the State | Habeat Corpus in this country. Every "reader law, will carry dismay to a vast number of in England" could see certain ruin then, for

Lastly,-" The Catholic Clergy are almost all opposed to the movement," but Archbishon McClockey says bishops and priests have noth-

"Catholicism is eminently monarchical; the been arrested and cause them to abandon the traffic, and in this way to work a great a stain as the tried friend of monarchy." and if we fail it will be no worse than the failure of the Crusades. The rising star that

C. C. CLAY AND THE ST. Almans Raiders.

—It appears that Clement C. Clay. Jr., who is now imprisoned at Fortress Mo proe with Jeff. Davis, is detained in custody on account of his complicity with the St. Albans raid. His guilt is established by a let
brings with it the freedom of Ireland, should be the guiding light of all true Irishmeni.

America educates, and bids you God speed, we your glorious mission. And that men who bled in defeace of every flag on earth may at last Haven, with a good team and six kegs of whiskey, and in company with in defeace of every flag on earth may at last Hereal that a man, supposed to be an express messenger, named Lett, running on the Montreal and Portland Road, who left Montreal and Portland Road, who left Montreal last Sunday with \$7000 in stolen gold, treal last Sunday with \$7000 in stolen gold, thirds vote.

Rogue Overnaulled.—We learn from the Montreal and Portland Road, who left Mon

[Correspondence of the Free Press.] Latter from Arkansas. NEAR MARION, Ark., March 17, 1866.

fesses. Editors of the Free Press.

Perhaps you would like to hear "Yankee farmers" are getting along down South. Well, such rainy weather as w have had for the last few days, does not give us a chance to get along very fast, except in the way of burning wood and eating our rations Our land does not overflow and we are able to get about as usual: but our neighbors, not s half a mite away, are paddling around in ca-

nals. The waters of the Mississippi are close by, though its proper banks are six miles from here. On such occasions as the present, the Father of Waters surreads himself in a way no very satisfactory to those living in his vicinity, Last week, the weather was beautiful, and it seemed more like the first of May than the first of March. We plowed all of the week and were round in our shirt-sleeves. In the house, doors and windows were open and no fire part made. Corn, pess, potatoes, lettuce and turnips are planted. Plum, cherry and peach trees are in blessom, and various flowers in our front yard are in bloom. The Freedmen in this neighborhood are work-

ing pretty well, and are as happy and jolly as though the "Bureau Bill" had not been vetoed, or the "Equal Suffrage Bill" had become to his countrymen in opposition to the Fe- a law. I have never heard one express the leas desire to vote, and think it is only a very small minority that care anything about it. I used to our columns to a continued discussion of the be an "abolitionist," rather favoring the exsubject. We respect the Irishman's love treme of that party, but after an association of for his native Isle and desire to see her free | more than two years amongst the black people, my philanthropy has moderated somewhat. am in favor of sending teachers to educate them, but do not think it a good plan to would them clothing and supplies.

The veto of the Bureau bill meets the approbation of all Northern men in this section, and there are a good many of them. Representatives from nearly every State, from Maine to Minnesota, are farming around here, and I think Yankee ideas and ways are likely to become dominant in this part of the South, at no distant day. We often meet ex-rebel soldiers, and in a good natured way talk about the war, Of course we can not all think alike, but we can agree to disagree. I have never heard a soldier speak insulting by or disrespectfully of the government or the Yankers. It is the "Home Guards" that have so much fault to find

We feel that our lives and property are as safe here as in Burlington, and probably do not bolt and bar half as much as you do.

Yours, &c.,

IMPORTANT ARREST .- We learn from the Times that John. A. Parks, late lessee of the Welden House, St. Albans, and formerly of the Marlboro Hotel Boston, was brought U. S. Commissiner Hallett at Boston, on Friday, on complaint of Mr. Hugh H. Henry, McInerney, for \$900. S. Marshal for this State; charged with violation of the Revenue laws. He was bound in the sum of \$500 to appear for trial cause was not known to the public ! It is, in at the next term of U. S. District Court, at

> JUDGE COURSOL, of Montreal of St. Allians raid infamy, has been re-instated.

Nor So,-We were led by an exchange into the erroneous statement that the Bratile-

well what the Fenians intend to do, as the Head | down in Hampdon County, Mass.

men by disease and casualties took measu a year ago to have a soldier's record prepared by Dr. L. C. Butler. It was presented at the last March meeting and 600 copies

Rev. Pliny H. White has been appointed by the town of Coventry to prepare a Sol fier's Record, and the town voted to have 500 conies printed It would be wall if every town in the State would follow these

PATRIARCHAL.-The St. Johnsbury Caledonian as giving short bingraphies of those who are doing most for the census and nos terity in that region. It relates the case of Thomas Manchester of Peacham who has had in all 17 children-12 boys and 5 girls-11 cannon. The same is true in Jamaica. It ap- of whom lived to be men and women and be married; and of John Whitehill of Ryegate who had twelve children by one wife, all of whom lived to be married and have families. and by another wife nine, most of whom are married and have families. Mr. Whitehill's children are twelve girls and nine boys.

Square this morning a voke of oxen which for size, will be hard to beat anywhere. The weight of these monsters is five thousand there is by a law of fate a concurrence of all Jounson of Williston, and have been purforces in the same direction. Thither tend alike | chased by our townsmen, L. A. & A. A. the attacks and the hopes of those who seek Drew, at 15 dollars per hundred, dressed change; thither tend the fears and the resist- weight, which will bring their price to ance of those who would put a stop to every over \$500. The presumption is that there will in due time be some splendid beef for I will pass over his attack upon the "Irish sale at Mesers. Drew's market under the

They seem to raise some heavy " beef critturs" in Williston A Durham cow. raised by Wm. K, Taft of that town, weighing 1670 pounds, was killed last week by Horace Brownell, and dressed 1134 lbs. P. S. We learn that Messrs. Drew will have the beef of one of these splendid oxen for sale on Saturday next.

THE STOCKTON CASE came up again in the U S. Senate Monday, Mr. Sumner moved to amend the journal of Friday by striking out Mr. Stockton's name from the vote deciding his case. This gave rise to a lenghy Mr. Stockton explained his position and

concluded by withdrawing his vote, which

the chair decided he could not do. The Senate adjourned without coming to a conelusion. On the question of Mr. Stockton's right to the seat the ablest lawyers of the Senate are divided, Fessenden and Sumner being on one side and Trumbull and Reverdy Johnson on the other. The question has some importance when it is ernsidered that a decision unfavorable to Mr. Stockton will leave the Republicans strong enough to pass

was overhauled by telegraph and arrested in | to St. Albans, purchased there a fresh team and drove on to Middlebury, and when found, had \$5000 in gold, \$300 or \$400 in currency, three horses and a wagon.

State of Vermont. APROCLAMATION.

BY PAUL DILLINGHAM, GOVERNOR. A hallowed custom, the dictates of the Christian heart, and our public and individual neces-sities, alike demand at this season a united recognition of our dependence in all things upon the Providence of God. I do therefore appoint FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF APRIL next, to be observed as a day of humiliation, tasting and prayer by the people of this State. And I earnestly enjoin upon them that they then abstain from their usual employments and observe the day in the devent spirit of the fathers.

worship, prostrating ourselves in penitential con-fession of our manifold sins as individuals and as a people, and imploring forgiveness of the same, let us also on that day offer earnest supolications to Almighty God

That our hearts may be penetrated with due and humble gratitude to Him who hath given us the great victory, for the preservation of the life of this nation, and for all His numberless and signal mercies ; That He will inspire all those in authority with moderation and forbearance, with firmness

in the right, and with wisdom to extricate us om the perils which still remain, and to establish the nation on the lasting foundation of equal nd exact justice to all men; That He will allay the spirit of strife, restore oord, and revive throughout the lateousness that "exalteth a nation;" That He will regard with his favor the people

y, and all Christian principles and virtues; That He will crown the labors of the husbandcan with a plenteous barvest, and all hones

That He will stay the pestilence that has reatly afflected other lands, and mercifully spare from its ravages, granting us the inestimable lessing of continued health

ereaved by the calamities of war, and all who sourn, and incline our hearts to relieve the untunate and needy ; That He will preserve our religious, educa-tional and charitable institutions, and our olitical, civil and religious liberties; That "He will turn from us all those evils hat we most justly have deserved;" and that He will help us upward to the perfect stature of a Christian people

liven under my hand and the seal of the State, in Executive Chamber at Waterbury, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of PAUL DILLINGHAM.

By his Excellency the Governor, CHARLES M. GAY, Sec. ct Civ. & Mil. Affairs.

REAL ESTATE .- L. A. & A. A. Drew h ve ought the Culbert Place on the Shelurn road, south of the Hospital, and propose put up a new slaughter house on it. Thomas Roach has sold his house on Bank

street, to John Bresherham and Patrick GOV. DILLINGUAN'S FAST DAY PROCLAMAton, in our columns to-day, is an excellent

one both in matter and manner.

City of Burlington.

MONDAY March 26th. BOARD OF ALDERHEN. Present :- Mayor Catlin ; Aldermen Apple-

ton, Barnes, Blodgett, Dodge, Flanagan and granted to H. S. White, Louis Luck, H. N. Bal. | half that sum. lard, W. G. Shaw and Dennis Shea, to move | The Caledonia Oil Company flatter them-

each building to remain in the street. On motion of Alderman Blodgett, the thanks of the Board were tendered to Mrs. L. A. Hick- \$350, and are in high spirits. ok, Mrs. M. C. Wheeler, and Mrs. Julia Loomis, a committee appointed to visit the Poor House and report upon its condition and management, house and saved, but the "Caledonia" looand the same committee were requested to repeat their visits and examination at convenient

intervals during the year. Alderman Blodgett offered the following reso-

lation, which was adopted : Resolved, That the Overseer of the Poor be requested to invite the several clergymen of the city to visit the Poor House in rotation, as often as convenient for them, which shall not be less

POSSIBLY. - The Argus and Patriot, noticing the suicide of a former subscriber who wouldn't pay for his paper, suggests as the probable cause for the rash act, remorse for having cheated the printer.

Division of the Public School Moneys of the City of Burlington for March, 1866.

893 84 1,150 00 State School Tax, Jan. 1866, 82,244 74 \$ 561 20

i divided equally, tendance including 1,683 54-2,244 74 Average daily Total 111 Union District. 82,244 74

Norwice University .- The Battleboro Record says, very sensibly :

"Much as Norwich University has become endeared to the people of this State, and much as it has done toward educating our young men for important positions in life, and in furnishing some valuable officers to the armies of our country, yet we would be giad to see all the energy, which the State has to put furth in such an enterprise, concentrated upon one institution. And since there is to be a military department in the new Agricultural College, it would seem that all the dictates of prudence and wisdom would counsel the upbuilding, in the strongest possible manner, of this larger and more impertant enterprise.

The demands of the State can all be met by The demands of the State can all be met by one school of this kind, and the Agricultural College, when takes in connection with the other departments of the University, with its superior facilities in ibraries, oabinets, teachers and endowments, would seem to be the one which should receive the undivided support and patronage of the people. With these views, we should regard it as an act of wisdom, either to abandon the old school altogether, or unite its strongth and interest to the new College as soon as it shall be permanently established."

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES .- The Customs

officers at Island Pond seized 4 teams last week laden with contraband goods. One haul "realized" the team and three kegs of whiskey. The next seizure was from a no-torious smuggler named Rufus Kimpton, who, according to his own story, "has killed more officers than all others on the frontier, and has a grave yard of his own." He was taken in East Haven, with a good team and six keep of whisker, and in company with

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY .- Henry Lett, the Rutland, Thursday evening. He drove out thievish Express messenger, arrested in Ratland on Friday, was held to bail in \$2000 and committed to jail. The Herald says he is an Englishman, apparantly about 95 years of age, of a stoutish make, and tried to pass himself off as a horse trader, with poor success. He gave up about \$5,000 m gold, \$500 in currency, a valuable gold watch, worth \$200 or more, three horses, a buggy, a good new set of harnesses to all, in fact which he had about him but his wearing apparel- and also gave several orders for the delivery of property in Conada-enough to amply cover the amount stolen, which is supposed to be between \$7,000 and \$8,000 About \$1,200 of the stolen gold belonged to the Express Co., and the balance he was carrying for other

> Personal. Harvey Rice, of Concord, N.H., has been to pointed Superintendent of the Ogdenshus Railroad, vice George V. Hoyle, resigned.

Rev. A. G. Pense, of Norwach, has re-

moved to Waterbury, and wishes correspon

dents to address him there. Col. Samuel Perley, for many years a prominent citizen of Fairfield, Vt., died at Rending, Mass., on the 18th inst., aged about 70 years.

Peter Shumway, of West Dorset, is in his 97th year, is very healthy and can see !this State;
That He will dispose all our hearts to the read without spectacles; has lived to me ractise of humility, benevolence, temperance, bedience to law, industry, frugality and honesand bids fair to count a hundred years in he own lifetime.

A little son of Mr. E. Brainard, about 19 years of age, was drowned in Randolph ... That He will comfort those who have been Friday night of last week, while attempting to cross a brook which had become smallby the rain.

> ton, a lad about fourteen, was metential killed March 20th, by the falling of a tree Amos Rideout, of Manchester, commercial suicide one day last week, by hanging himself to the bannisters of the stairway with his suspenders. He had been blind and a

Churles Altred Roel, of West De

low spirits for some months. The failure of Moses Butes. the town of Springfield, Vt., for the last the years, has created considerable talk in that town for a week past. His liabilities to the town are some \$8000, but his hondsmen --

sufficient security. A pike weighing 154 pounted was much in the Connecticut at Vernon the other de Fred. Sargent, of Dummerston, less the

12 years of age, weighs 1834 pounds. The following Vermonters have recompatents lately :

Virgil W. Blanchard of Bridport, for a proved ear brake. ad, C. Batchelder of Wallingford, for im

proved machine for forming the absolute on forks. The citizens of Bruttleborn have made up a purse of \$400 for Lieut. Burlingame wh lost his arm while shackling cars, and the ladies of the village have added \$115 which they have given to Mrs. Burlingan-

The Newport, Vt. Petroleum Companhave sold for \$10,000 cash down, their we in the Canada oil region, which cust them THE LOCKET WAS WAS OPERATING Last week | buildings through the public highway, from the selves that they have the best well in the U. S. Hospital Grounds; four days allowed for Canada oil region. The St. Johnsbury. stockholders are figuring up their profits at

an income of \$30 a day on an investment At the fire in St. Johnsbury last wathree locomotives were run out of the engine motive, the frame work of the " Addison Gilmore," which was being overhauled, and a large and very nice locomotive almost conpleted, could not be saved. The total loss by the fire is estimated from \$75,000 to

\$100,000 .- well insured One of three suspicious characters, be lieved to be the men who recently attempted than once each month, and when consistent, on the Sabbath, and hold religious services with to rob the Bellows Falls Bank, has been arrested. He is said to be a noted Trov gambler and burglar named McCormick. He was examined at Bellows Falls and held to bail for trial in \$750.

> ROBBERIES AT NEW YORK -A letter from New York says

Mr. Rufus L. Lord has not recovered one far thing of the \$1,500,000 which was so daringly stolen from his office a week ago. Only ale \$500,000 of this great sum was not conve ble, and therefore, the reward of \$200,000 which was offered of course failed to induce the do better to keep it, provided they succeed in covering up their tracks so the detectives we mit follow them.

A second astounding case of robbery w hinted at (nothing more) by one or two, of the papers a day or two after the loss of "Ar. Low secame town talk. It was an actual thing, and not less actual because it received no more cur-rent mention. The main facts were similar to the Lord case. Mr. Thomas Barron tempora-rily left his office, and in walked Mr. Rogue and made of with-not \$1,500,000, but \$500,00 -good, clear money; and no trace exists of the

The President's recent charge against Stevens, Sumner, &c., of instigating his assessination, reminds one of Mr. Nasley unfortunate blunder at Washington, as related by himself in a letter printed in "The

Right Way" for Feb. 24. "Goin in to Willard's I called for a go uv gin, which the gentlemanly and urbane barkeeeper sot afore me, and I drank. Put it down with the rest uv mine, ser I, with an impressive wave uv the hand.
Your name, sex he.

Do you know Charles Sumner ? · Here I ovedid it-here vaultin ambition o'er-leaped itself. Hed I sed 'Saulsbury. t might hev ansered, but to give Sumner name for a drink uv gin, was a piece uv luna-cy for wich I kan't account. I was ignominiously kicked into the street

TENPERANCE MEETING. - There was held its Easex, on the 22d, a temperance resiting for

A CLEVER DISTINCTION .- A plain farmer explained the difference between Presidents Lincoln and Johnson as follows :

"Mr. Lincoln was like our old family borse, sound and reliable, going up hill or down just the same, whether the harness broke or not.—
He had a good conscience and a tough skim, and no matter how much you whacked him, held straight on in the right way, supposing the you were only brushing the files off. Andly Johnson is a fractious, thin-skinned, roughtrained Tennessee horse, with some bad habits, and so when his late drivers hit him, he up helfs, mashed the dashboard at the waron to finders. smashed the dashboard of the wagon to filnders

The impression is gaining ground that one of the surest and safest ways to get rich is to rob a bank .- Prov. Jour.